8			v
ELECTION RETU			1
ALLEGANY COUNTY-[C Repub. 6,442 Governor 6,408	2.532	Others. 71 221	b
LieutGovernor	2,339 2,382 2,388 2,389	166 165	ti
State Prison Inspector 6,412 Congress 6,415 Assembly, let District 2,930	2,389 2,547 950	166	R F
State Prison Inspector 6, 415 Congress 6, 415 Assembly, Ist District 2,930 Assembly, Ild District 2,659 Con, Amendment For 4,677 BROOME COUNTY—IOF	1,903 2,929 A	gainst.	ai be
Repub.	Dong.	2,875 2,500	tl
Governor	570 568 568	2,445 2,422 2,442	
State Prison Inspector. 4,450 Congress. 4445 Aveni ly. 1st District. 4,354 Con. Amendment. For 2,613	619	2,391 3,079	
CATEARAUGUS COUNTI-	Fasion.	Others.	18
Electors	3,419 3,425 3,429	37 36	11
Capal Commissioner5,912 Inspir of State Prisons5,909	3,426	36	1:
Assembly, 1st Dist	1,912	. =	11
CHEMUNG COUNTY-[O	FFICIAL].	gamen	1
Governor2,916	0.050	285	1 1
Canal Commissioner 3,036 Inspector of State Prisons . 2,894	2,966 2,335 2,438	209	1
Canal Commissioner 3,036 Inspector of State Prisons 2,894 Congress 9,954 Assembly 2,933 Con, Amend For 1,511	2,458 2,970 Z	gainst.	1 1 1
CLINTON COUNTY—[O Repub.	Fusion. 3.270	Maj. 691	1
Governor	3,294	643	1
State Prison Inspector. 3,920 Congress 3,980	3,296 3,299 3,299	632 621 745	1
Assembly	8,350 8,330 2,318	514 539 579	1
School Com., Ist District 1,818 School Com. Hd District 1,936	T,861 1,523	43 413 gt. 353	1
DUTCHESS COUNTY-[O	Forton.	Others.	1 1
President	6,248 6,138	17	1
Lieut. Governor 6,741 Canal Commissioner 6,742 State Prison Inspector 6,742	6,142 6,140 6,120	6	0
Congress	2,831 3,250 7,259 A	eainst.	1
GENESEE COUNTI-[O		Others.	
Electors	2,266 2,272	230	
Canal Commissioner4,454 Inspir of State Prisons4,454 GREENE COUNTY-[Or	2,275 2,276	-	
Electors	Fusion. 3,537 3,373	-	
LieutGovernor3,119	3,400	147	1
Caran Commissioner   3,117	3,405 3,476 3,601	157	1
LEWIS COUNTY-OFF	FECTA-U14		
Governor	Fusion. 2,274 2,300 2,312	1	
Canal Commissioner3,235 State Prison Inspector3,236	2,313 2,311 2,347	-	
Canal Commissioner   3,235	2,324 2,554 A	- Igainst.	
Electors	Fusion. 3,643	Others. 4 74	
Governor	3,635 3,623 3,718	69	
	3,639 2,700 2,057	70 32 1	
Congress	1,526 3,940 A	2	1
ORANGE COUNTY—[O Repub. 5,898 Governor. 5,874	Fusion. 6,011 5,452	Others. 614	1
Caval Commissioner5.891	5,414 5,449	612 613	
Inspector of State Prisons. 5,887   Treasurer	5,439 6,074 2,886	613	
Assembly Hd District2,928 Constitutional AmendFor 850 Congress not given.	3,012 7,442 A	guinst.	
ROCKLAND COUNTY-[6	Official]. Fusion. 2,369	Others.	
Governor	2,361 9.371	21 19 19	
Canal Commissioner 1,396 Inspector of State Prisons 1,395 Congress	2,373 2,373 2,325 2,819	19	100
Congress	2,472 A	Against.	
SCHOHARIE COUNTY   Repub.	4,212 4,705	Others.	
Lieutenant-Governor 3,221 Canal Commissioner 3,221 Inspector of State Prisons 3,223	4,167 4,264 4,266		11 11 11
Commissioner	4,115 4,155 4,639	3	,
	Fusion.	Others.	1
Repub.   S.250	5,052 4,935 4,889 4,921 4,925		1
Canal Commissioner 8,179 Inspector of State Prisons 8,171 Congress	4,925 5,232	921 915 —	1
Inspector of State Prisons	1,727 1,627 1,955	-	
SI, LAWKENCE COUNTY-		L].	
Repub.     Repub.	Fusion. 4,053 4,053 4,048	52 48	
	4,048 4,054 3,984	48 48	
Canal Commissioner         11,200           Insp'r of State Prisons         11,178           Congress         10,834           As embly, 1st Dist         3,536           Assembly, Hd Dist         3,753           Assembly, HId Dist         3,793           Con, Amend         For 8,899	1,424 1,494	_	
SUFFOLK COUNTS   Sepub.   Repub.   Supple   Su	3,519 3,431	17.5	í
LieutGov 3,751	3,439	107	1
Insp'r of State Prisons 3,751	3,441 3,525 1,412	108 21	1
Congress	FIGURE STATE		200
Repub.   R	Fusion.	Others, 182 171	I
LieutGovernor	6,252 6,206 6,180 6,178 6,175	167 167	I
State Prison Inspector6,823 Congress6,590	6,462	_	v

1867. A Democrat.
ANNASMAS.
1865., William K. Sebastian.
1867., A Democrat.
CALIFORNIA.
1863., ALIFORNIA.
1863., ALIFORNIA.
1863., James Dizon.
1865., James Dizon.
1865., Lafagette S. Foster.
DELAWARE.
1863., James A. Bayard.
1863., James A. Bayard.
1863., James A. Bayard. nd large towns, over 2,850 journals, in which he ad State Prison Inspector .... vertises his great Lotteries. He pays these jour-Congress. 6,590
Assembly, 1st District. 2,422
Assembly, 2d District. 2,452 nals annually over \$143,500. The Herald (in this city)

PLORIDA. 1963, Stephen R. Mailory, 1967, A Democrat GRORGIA.
1985, Vacancy.
1867, Vacancy.
1865, Stephen A. Douglas.
1867, A Republican.
1801, Jesse D. Bright.
1863, Jesse D. Bright. 1865. Jesse D. Bright. 1867. A Republican. 1865. James W. Grimes. 1865. James Harlan. 1865. Laratus W. Foweil. 1867. Jehn C. Breckinridge. LOTINIANA.
LOTINIANA. MASSACLICATIS.
DEL. Charles Summer.
1965. Henry Wilson. MARLIAND.
1863. ANTHONY KENNEDY.
1865. James A. Pearce.
\*\* NICHIGAN.
1865. Zachariah Chandler.
1865. Kinsley S. Bingham. 563. Henry M. Rico. Republicars (in Italics), 20; Democrats (in Roman), 21; Ameri us in Skall Care.), 1; Vacancies (which threaten to remeir vancies), 4 The figures before the names denote the expiration of term of HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -- 237 MEMBERS. ABRANSAS.
Thomas C. Hindman.
L. \*E. W. Grant. \*George P. Figher. \*R. B. Hilton. INDIANA. "John Law,
"John Law,
"John Law,
"James A. Craven.
William M. Dunn.
B dium S. Holman.
"Gorge W. Johns,
Albert G. Forter.
"Jonniel IV. Fourhers.
"J. P. C. Shanks.
"J. P. C. Sha Somnel R. Curris.
Wildom Vendever.
RAINE.
\*J. A. Geoede in.
\*Churles W. Walton. \*Charles W. Karlot.
\*Samuel C. Fessenden.
\*Arson P. Mornil.
\*J. H. Rice.
\*Freegick A. Pike.
\*KosaCHISKITS.
Thomas D. Eliot.
James Buffaiton.
Charles Francis Adar. James Bullinton.
Charles Francis Adams.
Alexander H. Rice.
"William Appleton."
John E. Alley.
Dantel W. Gooch.
Charles R. Train.
Golden th F. Bulley.
Contes D. St. consent the F. Danley.
Charles lie and.
Henry L. Dawce.
Henry L. Dawce.
Francis V. Granger.
Fernando C. Hesmon.
Francis W. Kellogg.
F. E. Trowbridge.
SINNESOTA.
CVIES Aldrich.
William Windom.
WINGERE. John T. Nixon.
John T. Nixon.
John L. N. Stratton.
\*William G. Steele.
\*George T. Cobb.
\*Nshemiah Perry. Frederick A. Conkling. or Ward. stles H. Van Wyck. Republicans in Roman), 90; Democrats (in Italics), 51; Inde-pendents (in SEALL CAPS), 3. Total elected, 153, "Not members of the NXXVIth Congress, i Elected on People's ticket, and supported by the friends of lincoin and Fell.

Elected as as "Independent," and was supported mainly by Number of Roll sections. STATES YET TO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES. REPRESENTATIVES IN EXXVITH CONGRESS.

(atcs. Rep. Dem. Am. Total Rep's THE CITY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Some of the recently-elected Democratic Member from the Congressional Districts of the City, are renarkable men-out-of-the-way sort of men. The Member from the HId Congressional District n this city, near Catharine Market, of a Spanish ather, a poor cigar-maker from Cuba, without the aduntages of even an ordinary education in his early ears, rather inclined to illiteracy until a late period f his wonderfully successful life, it is not within the ange of mertal ken to say what position our Member, Mr. B. Wood, may not reach. He has in his indirect ay, in every State in the Union, and in all the cities

2,259 2,115

Assembly, 3d District......1,875

Con. Amendment......For 1,316 8,719 Against.

The Electors on the Abolition ticket received 7

wotes: Governor, 7; Lieut.-Governor, 7; Canal Commissioner, 7; State Prison Inspector, 6; Congress-

THE RESULT IN QUEENS COUNTY-SUGGESTIVE

FIGURES.—Although not successful in earrying Queens County at the recent election, the Republicans have every reason to be pleased with their vote. We call

every reason to be pleased with their vote. We call especial attention to the following figures:

Vote of Queens County, 1856: Fremont, 1,886; Bu-chanan, 2,324; Fillmore, 2,521; Total, 6,801.

1860—Lincoln, 3,749; Fusion, 4,392. Total, 8,141.

It will be seen that the total vote of the county at the recent election exceeded that of 1856 by 1,340.

To have done as well proportionately, as in 1856, the Fusionists should have polled 5,884, and the Republi-

was 2,257 votes.

What is the result? The Fusionists have but 4,392,

or 523 less than the united Buchanan and Fillmore

ote of 1856, while the Republicans have 3,794, or | was as pale as marble, his eyes fairly glared. He 763 more than in 1856.
In other words, of the entire increase in the vote of 1860 over that of 1856, the Republicans get all and 523 occide, which must of course have come directly from pushed men aside, until he came within two feet of Wood, when he extended his fist, and said: "Wood, stop this or you are a dead man." It was stopped. beride, which must of course have come in the entire.

With an increase of but 20 per cent, in the entire vote of the county, the Repulicans have augmented their vote about 100 per cent.

There are highly suggestive and stimulating facts and figures, and should be carefully pendered by every Republican in the county. They show most concludively the rapid and sure growth of our vote, and give abundant encouragement for continued carnest and how full effort. At the same rate of carn, ald Oursens Wood knew who Kerrigan was. He knew he was desperate—that he was armed, and would have shot Wood in his tracks had he moved, and not stopped the row. He startled the whole Convention, They placed the keeping of the doors in his hands, though be was not a member of the Convention. On his return to the city, about eleven of the delegates, includcoreful effort. At the same rate of gain old Queens will soon take rank with the Republican counties of the State. Let us labor without ceasing to hasten this majicious result. [Long Island Farmer, 20th. ing such men as Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Savage, Mr. Fowler, and others, presented young Kerrigan with a massive gold watch and chain, worth \$150, inscribed, "Presented to James Kerrigan for his bravery and presence of mind at Syracuse XXXVIITH CONGRESS. SENATE-SINTY-SIX MEMBERS. HANNIBAL HARLIN of Maine, President ex-officio. Pict. Jefferson Davis. 1865. Albert G. Brown S65. Clement C. Clay, jr. 867. A Democrat. 1863. Trusten Pelk.

1867. A Democrat. NEW-HAMPSHIRB. 1863. John P. Hale. 1867. Daniel Clark. NEW-YORK. 1863. Praton King. 1867. A Expublican.

NEW-JERAET. 1963. John R. Thomson 1965. John C. Ten Eyek

NORTH CAROLINA. 1865. Thomas Bragg. 1867. A Democrat. Outo. 1860. Eenfamin P. Wade. 1867. Sulman P. Chase.

OREGON.
1865. Edward D. Baker.
1867. George W. Nesmith
FENNSYLVANIA.
1863. Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.
1863. James F. Sicinoma
1865. Henry B. Authory.
800TH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA 1865. Vacancy. 1867. Vacancy. TENDESEE. 1263. Andrew Johnson. 1865. A. O. P. Nicholso

VERNONT. 1863. Selemen Foot. 1867. Macub Collamer.

VIRGINIA. 1863. James M. Mason. 1865. Robert M. T. Hunter

WISCONSIN. 1863. James R. Doclittle, 1887. A Republican.

NEWYORK.

14. \*Erector Corning.
15. Junes B. McKenn.
16. \*William A. Wheeler.
17. \*Secrates N. Sherman
18. \*Chrancey Vibbard.
19. \*Richard Franchot.

19. \*Bichard Franchot.
29. Roscot Consiling.
21. R. Holland Duell.
22. \*William E. Lansing.
23. \*Ambrase W. Carz.
24. Charles B. Sedgwick.
5. \*Theodore M. Fonerery.
26. \*Jacob P. Chamberiain.
27. \*Alexander S. Diven.
28. \*Robt. B. van Valkenburgh.
29. Alfred Kly.
29. Augustus Frank.
31. \*Bort Van Hotn.
21. Elbridge G. Spaulding.
33. Reaben E. Fenton.
6810.

1. George II. Pendleton.
2. John A. Gurley.
3. Clement I. P. II.

15. \*George Nugent, 16. \*W. ?. Cutler, 17. James R. Morriz, 18. Skiney Edgerton, 19. \*Albert G. Riddle, 20. John Hutchins, 21. John A. Bingham, 21. On A. Bingham,

John A. Bingham.

Danacox.

Saiel.

William F. Lehman.

E. Joy Morris.

John P. Verres.

William D. Kelley.

Thomas H. Cooper.

S. E. Ancona.

John W. Rillinger.

James H. Campbell.

Georpe W. Seranton.

Capab. Cooper.

James H. Campoell. George W. Scrantor \*Philip Johnson. Galusha A. Grow. James T. Hale. \*Juseph Beiley. Edward McPherson Samuel S. Hair.

26. Elijah Babbitt.
NOTH CAROLINA.
1. John McGuese.
2. Welliam Porcher Miles.
3. A Dimocrat.
4. Mulledge L. Honbern.
5. John D. Ashmore.
6. Welliam W. Bayes.
VERMONT.
1. Finhel P. Wattun.
2. Justin S. Mortill.
3. \*Portus Baxter.
Wisconsis.

University of the Landson of the Lan

last year received from his lottery drawings,

\$13,287 92. Of course, it supports the Wood family

with all its might-especially Ben. Placed at Wash

ington, in the center of political combinations, Mr. B.

Wood will probably control these 2,850 journals to

effect the advancement of himself, or brother, to be the

successor of Mr. Lincoln. His income from lotteries

The Member from the IVth District, Mr. Kerrigan, is

certainly a marked man. Knowing nothing of his ante-

cedents, save that they are far more creditable than

those of the Member elect from the IIId District, we

can say that at the State Convention at Syracuse last

year, but for the daring of the brave little fellow, that

hall would have probably run with blood. Few knew

who he was. But at the moment when Fernando Wood,

surrounded by his followers, was going to give the order

is probably a quarter of a million per annum.

George H. Pendleton.
John A. Gurley.
Clement L. Vallandigham.
William Allen.
James M. Ashley.
C. A. White.
Thomas Gawin.
Samoel Shellabarger.
H dileam P. Noble.
Carey A. Trimble.
Valentine H. Horton.
Samuel S. Care.
John Sherman.
Larrison G. Bleke.
Cereye Nagent.

MINNESOVA. 1005. Morton S. Wilkinson.

1367. A Republican

in preventing the effusion of blood;" or something like Mr. Kerrigan, though not a Republican, is a brave man, and bites before he barks. If any Southern memher comes in contact with our IVth District representative he had better mind his manners, for in any fighting proposition of a mild, gentlemanly character, such as the Southern members delight in, from sitting on two 25 pounds of gunpowder, and matching both at the same time, or being locked up in a room alone, with two meat axes, firing pistols across a table, jumping off the Capitel, jumping off the Alexandria Bridge with a 56-lb, weight to each combatant's neck, and a fight with fists when they reach the bottom of the Potemae, the member from the Sixth Ward in New-York, will be there, and ready for all sorts of comers. Mr. Kerrigan was unique in his mode of electioneer-

ing. He was on the tramp all the while. When a few friends or enemies were gathered together in his Congressional District, he was among them and spoke: "Boys, you know very well that I have no money to purchase votes. I would like to be elected. I have not the education of some men, but I am honest, and I have good sense. Try me. It may prove that I, humble as I am, may do as much or more good for my city and country than some who blow more and better than I can hope to do." These pithy addresses did the business. The " boys" elected their candidate. He will not prove second to Mike Walsh, for he is equal in honesty, and his superior otherwise. Gen, Elijah Ward is elected to represent the VIIth

Congressional District. There is not much to be said about him save that he is the nephew of old Aaron Ward of Sing Sing, and also of Dr. Brandreth. His cousin married a Senator from New-Jersey, and if report speaks truth, Gen. Ward will be married at the White House this year.

The representative of the VIIIth Congressional District is Ike Delaplaine, us he is called by those who know him familiarly. He is sharp, and some would call him fox-like. His father was the somewhat notorious John F. Delaplaine, a merchant thirty years ago. Ike narried a daughter of the celebrated Billy Post, who kept a paint store in Water street until he died and left Isaac rich. He will "fill up" in Congress equal to most men, and will deliver some excellent specches, if they are prepared by his accomplished brother-in-law, Col. Fuller, the "Belle Brittan" of light

There are other members from this city, but those we have enumerated are the stars of the Democracy.

HOW THE ELECTION IS TAKEN IN VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

Luntow, Vt., Nov. 17, 1860. The election is over, and the victory won, and here in Vermont, we are very cool and thankful. We have here no excitement, could get up none, not enough to make it amusing. Like true men, however, the Green

plaints of short crops, want of hay, starving flocks in prospect, are all passed away. A small strip along the east shore of Lake Champlain did suffer from drouth, but the herds are well provided for grain is plenty and cheap, the people industricus and enterprising, and too considerate and patriotic to think Buchanan did it, or that Government could are year it. that Government could prevent it.

The fact is, there are are some great political truths The fact is, there are some great pointent tratus to be learned which all great mon and talkers inve not yet found out. We are taking lessons, and if good, ratient, heretal scholars, we shall all be wiser by and by. It is not best to quarred with the teacher, or get und and go out of shoot. Better stick by, keep cool, solve our problems, and hope for the best.

THE LAW OF THE SIDEWALK .- Mr. Amos R. Eng. has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against John A. Kennedy, Joel Smith, Wes. J. Davis, Elias W. Thompson, James Brown, David C. Brokaw, and Allison E. Mills. His affidavit states that on the 11th day of October, 1860, the defendants by force and arms, at the City of New-York, seized the said plaintiff, in the presence of his wife and daughter, and other friends and citizens of this State, then and there present, and in the day time, and assaulted and beat him, and kept him in their hands and custody, and falsely imprisoned him, and drag, ed him with dis-

and faisely imprisoned him, and ding; ed him with displace, contempt, and violence along a public street in the cald city, then filled with people, to and fro, to the great damage of the phintiff; and ruchtrespass, assuals, battery, and false inprisonment, were done and committee by the orders of the said John A. Kennedy and Joel Smith, and they approved of, and adopted and abetted the same; whereby the phintiff was greatly injured, discraced, and hath sustained damages to the amount of \$5,000."

The plaintiff is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel premiers. Mr. Kennedy is the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police: Mr. Smith is Coursin of the

remites. Mr. Kurnedy is the Superintendent of the tetropolitan Police: Mr. Smith is Captain of the First heteropoidan rence: ar. Smith is Captain of the First Police Precinct of Brooklyn, and the other defendants are officers of the Brooklyn force under his command. The plaintiff, it appears, had taken a position with his family and friends upon the sidewalk in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to witness the arrival of Baron Renfrew and his suite. Mr. Kennesiy had ordered the street and walk in front of the hotel to be cleared, and street and walk in frost of the botel to be cleared, and Capt. Smith baying been stationed at the square, and receiving the order through Cap. Cameron, had undortaken to obey. The crowd all vacated the ground except Mr. Eno and his friends. He protested that he was the owner of the premises, and that the Common Council had given him the sidewalk. The officers paid no attention to his claim over lensed and public property, and processed to remove him outside of the protest. erty, and preceded to remove him outside of the pre-scribed limits. He broke through the crowd, and again took his position, resisted the efficers, and was literally carried away. He again took the position, and was

upon complaining to the Superintendent of this restment, that officer was disposed to think it unusually the district of the course of to "sail in," young Kerrigan made at him. His face | Courts,

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION. From Our Own Correspondent. DENVER CITY, Pike's Peak, Nov. 6, 1860.

For the last few days Denver has been the scene of a fresh excitement. Some months ago, P. W. McClure, Postmaster of this city and Chief Justice of Jefferson Territory under the Provisional Government, took umbrage at a statement made in The St. Louis Democrat by I. J. Goldrick, a correspondent of that paper and attaché of The Rocky Mountain News. The statement I am assured was true, but McClure compelled Goldrick, at the muzzle of his revolver, to sign a complete and humiliating retraction. That Goldrick, under the persuasive influence of a cocked pistol in the hand of an intoxicated man, should have signed that, or any other paper, was not remarkable; but instead of properly exposing and denouncing the outrage, when set at liberty, he refrained from giving publicity to it. From this silence McClure drew the natural inference that he could bully Goldrick to any extent, and since that time, when under the influence of liquor, he has frequently made demonstrations upon him, which have terrified him exceedingly, and kept him in constant for for his life. One evening last week, at a ball in the Tremont House, his menaces were of such a character that Goldrick fled to an apart-ment, locked himself in, and only succeeded in making his escape after several hours, when Mc-Cinre had been seduced away from the foot of the

stairs for the purpose of taking a drink.

A few weeks since, the people of Denver, thoroughly sick of the anarchy which prevailed in the absence of all law, formed a voluntary City Government and code of laws, adopting them with re-markable unanimity, and electing an excellent Board markable unanimity, and electing an excellent Board of Officers under them. The action was not technically legal, not being taken under any forms of law, but a compact between the people for self-protection, senetioned by an overwhelming majority.

On Friday last Goldrick made complaint against McClure in the City Court, upon which a warrant was issued, and McClure arrested and brought before that technal.

fore that tribunal. As it was the first time the strength of the new Government had been tested, and the prisoner was a prominent man, with many friends among the shooting class, the case excited unusual interest. When brought up, McClure de-nied in toto the jurisdiction of the Court, refused to plead, and declared repeatedly, in very violent language, that he would not obey its decision. He was examined, however, and required to give \$2,000 bonds to keep the peace for one year. He responded that he would give bonds to Goldrick, individually, or to the people of Denver, but that he would not, under any circumstances, recognize the urisdiction of the Court, by giving the required and to it. He was, therefore, placed under a guard of eight or ten men, and the Court adjourned.

During the same night, a party of some twenty of his friends smarhed open the doors of the building in which he was confined, fired several shots, and rescued him from the guard. He continued at liberty through Saturday and Sunday, both he and his friends assuming a very boastful and defiant attitude. At first nothing was done; the people of Denver always take two or three days to get angry in, but, like the man in the story, when they ar angry, they "weigh a tun." On yesterday morning they were thoroughly aroused. The merchants and respectable citizens generally talked of the matter with elenched teeth and compressed lips, in the decided tones of men who mean something. At 10 o'clock a meeting of 1,500 people assembled in the street in front of Apollo Hall, and elected Gen. Larimer chairman. Nearly every man on the ground was armed. The "roughs" who espoused McCluye's cause were out in strong force, and were generally congregated about the speaker's stand. Both sides were fairly heard. J. Bright Smith, esq., McClure's attorney, Dr. W. H. Farner, and

was a plain, clear issue, in which there was a plain, clear issue, is a was a plain, clear issue, in which there was a plain, clear issue and the no campronies—that clear the positions and was a possible or the was a many are so considerated from the good connected their fractions with destruction, and by is most personal to find the buylon accorded with fresh lower than the clear through the committee was a mule), we praceded to the plakes and was completed with fresh lower the position, should be permitted to buily a community of six thousand officers, and been provided with fresh lower to be community of six thousand the clear through a very pricity garden, and the control to should be permitted to buily a community of six thousand officers, and being provided with fresh lower to be provide forcing the law to act as his posse and aid him in arresting Park McClure, wherever he might be found. They responded with great alacrity, and he proceeded to the Post-Office accompanied by at

least twelve hundred people.

As the crowd approached the building a little incident occurred, which exhibited its spirit. A revolver accidentally exploded, in the pocket of Capt. Gannett, the Deputy Postmaster. No one was injured, as the ball ledged in the floor, but the general impression among all more than a few feet distant, was that the posse had been fired upon. For two among the crowd, but then it closed up and pressed forward around the building in solid phalanx. Dapt. Gannett informed the posse that McClure was not within, and added that the people would not be allowed to enter. The su effrontery of denying the citizens admission to the Post-Office during the business hours of the day caused some indignation, and the question would have been settled instantly but for Gannett's very prompt and cheerful consent that the Marsha should go in alone and search. He did go, and son returned with the information that McClure was not in the building. The Marshal and his psose-an imposing

sion-then proceeded to West Denver, who vere net by McClure's friends, who induced them to give him ten minutes to decide in. Before the xpiration of that time he signed the required bond; and with three rousing cheers for the City Govern-ment, the srowd dispersed. As a test of the efficiency of the new organization, the affair is looked upon as one of considerable magnitude. Its result con firms the previous observations of those who have watched closely the workings of voluntary organizations in new countries-that while State and Territorial Governments of this class always prove impracticable, municipal and other local Governments, including only a small area, where the interests of all the citizens are nearly identical, can be made

strong and effective.

There is little news of interest. The general intelligence from the mines is favorable, and an unusually large quantity of dust has come in during the past week. All the express coaches for the States are crowded with passengers. Long trains of supplies for the Winter are coming in daily from the Missouri River. More than four hundred wagons, laden principally with flour, and bringing on an average fully 4,500 pounds each, have arrived from Salt Lake during the season, and a large number

The few persons engaged in raising vegetables during during the Summer have been richly re-warded. A gentleman who had 20 acres under cul-tivation, near Golden City, is said to have realized

of barley, standing in the field, and yielding about 25 bushels to the acre. The experience of this scason has demonstrated that the soil of the valleys, with irrigation, will produce very abundantly the at raising corn. There is little doubt that all the vegetables and small grain—in fact, all the staples of this latitude except corn, and possibly wheat—necessary for the subsistence of half a million of people, can be produced within 200 miles of this city. George Stevens, who, with his partner, J. M. Rafferty, cleared \$26,000 in California Gulch during the Summer, has purchased an excellent farm of 420 acres, well stocked and improved, in Knox County, Illinois, paying \$10,000 in \$10 pieces of the gold taken from his own claim, and coined at the Philadelphia Mint. Having made this snug provision for a rainy day, he has returned here again to try his fortune in the lottery of a gold A. D. R. region.

## THE CHINESE REBELS.

The following letter, written by a gentleman of this city, now engaged in business in China, addressed to his family here, will be found to contain a very interesting account of his personal observations among the rebels, whose policy with regard to foreigners and fereign trade has been the subject of much interest to those holding business relations with the Celestial Empire, and especially since the resistance of the Imperialists to the Allied Powers has rendered the success of the rebels vastly more probable than heretofore:
SHANGHAE, Aug. 15, 1860.

SHANGHAR, Aug. 15, 1800.

"I have given H——a long account by this mail of the position of affairs at Shanghae. They do not look very pleasant; but I have great faith in the good sense and peaceable intention toward foreigners of the rebels, in case they should attack Shanghae, and do not myself think they will do it.

I promised to give you an account of my visit to

ers of the rebels, in case they should attack Shanghae, and do not myself think they will do it."

I promised to give you an account of my visit to Sco-Chow, which caused me to entertain the opinion which I now do in regard to the "long-haired dynasty," which is coming into power so fast of late.

On the 17th of last menth, in company with Mr. S.—, and Mr. J.—, we left here for Soo-Chow, at about % p. m., and the next evening anchored about 30 n fles above Shanghae, just off a walled city called Sung-Kong, then held by the rebels, and besieged by a large fleet and land force of Imperialists.

Next morning we were early away, and after passing through several small and very pretty lakes, saw in the distance a very larke Imperial fleet of boats, containing, I should surpose, 10,000 to 15,000 men. Just below, there were from 30 to 40 boats, who were afraid to pass the fleet, fearful of being "squeezed," but upon our passing them they weighed anchor and followed the lead of the star-spangled banner.

I was very glad when we had got safely through.

We had expected to get to Soo-Chow by the western

We had expected to get to Soo-Chow by the western route, but found that the creeks were all "staked, and boats could not pass, so we determined to cross the great Ta-hoe Lake, and enter the west side. On commencing this route we began to see the effects of civil

Fing-Wang, a place of 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants in ordinary times, was completely deserted; nothing but the burned walls left, and quite a number of skel-etons lying about; the creeks and rivers, generally

etons lying about: the creeks and rivers, generally thronged with boats, were entirely deserted; the fields were left unharvested, and in fact a perfect scene of desolution prevailed throughout the country.

The next day we reached Nam-Sing, still held by the Imperialists, but in daily expectation of an attack. From here we proceeded to the Ta-hoo Lake, in about eight hours going as many miles.

This lake has on one side some fine looking ranges of very high hills, and is very long and wide, but only about four feet deep, and has in places immense fields of lotus. That night we "tied up" at Tung-Ting-Shan, and I never suffered so much from musketoes in my life. Sleep was an utter impossibility, although in my life. Sleep was an utter impossibility, although we had mucketo-curtains, and we were obliged to walk up and down on the bank all right. Next morning (Saturday) we crossed the lake, and proceeded toward the western gate of Soo-Chow, about fifteen mile distant. Here we passed several large toward, completely wind out described and in one place of about a mile tant. Here we passed several large towns, completely ruined and deserted, and in one place, of about a mile in extent, we must have passed between 700 and 800 dead bodies lying in the water putrefying, from which the stench was so horrid it made us regularly sick. We reached the walls of Soo-Chow on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, and rebel officers were at once sent on bond to look after us, and show us around. The principal mandarin in charge of the outside quarter called upon as, dressed in governor robes, and

horses, and got to the city gates about midnight.

The next day we did a good and profitable trade, and were requested, by a messenger from the Kong-Wang (4th king), to call on him that evening; accordingly we started, and went through nearly the same performstarted, and went through nearly the same performance, excepting that this gentleman, although equally well crowned and dressed, and holding the position of 4th, instead of 7th king, in the Tae Ping Empire, was more decidedly polite than the other—rising, shock hands with us all around, said "good evening," and "sit down — in English—furnished us with a small boy each to fan us—gave us a lot of proclamations, beeks, &c., and, on our rising to go, insisted upon our storring and variating of some watermelon, and wice stopping and partaking of some watermelon and wine, shock hands again on our leaving, and sent his band to discourse sweet music as we retired from the august

We were very much pleased with the people of all We were very man pressed with the people of all classes that we saw—they are much finer specimens of men than any other Clinese that I have ever seen, and appear to be under the complete discipline of their efficers. After moving round the city wall on Mon-day, and selling all the things we took along, we left Soci-bow in the afternoon, preceded by an escort of 260 men. Some 20 miles below the city, we came to the Village of Eding, where we were obliged to an-chor, as the mandarin in charge refused to allow as to pass till morning, as he said he could not get us a fur-ible recent ill daylight, and the dispatches we were in charge of were too important to allow us to put our-selves in any danger. At daylight we left, and the next morting passed Queen Shan, the host rebel rown. A few miles further on a small jess-home, and a lot of villagers come out around us, with pitchforks, horse-rakes, sparrs, &c., one of their number besting a gong to summon others to their mid. They wished us to step, supposing that we had rebels on board, but we finally induced them to let us preceed, and we reached Shanghae on the afternoon of Wednesday, just as the catables, dinkables, and cigars, had all given out. Since them Mr. 8, and Mr. H. have been un, and a charge of were too important to allow us to put our

Since then Mr. 8, and Mr. H. have been up, and been equally well treated, and I expect, if there is no trouble here, to go to Nankin, and see the Tac-Ping-Wang himself, starting next Saturday or Monday, and shall probably be away about three weeks.

## \*Later accounts state that the rebels, numbering from 50,000 o 100,000, did attack Shanghae on the 19th, and were repulsed.

The nineteenth volume of the Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, for 1859, an ocamong the members of the society, and doubtlessly read by some of them with profit and satisfaction. It is worthy of remark that these volumes have been improving every year of late, and the present one, though containing a little too much chaff for the wheat, still affords a good deal of valuable food. This volume is the best of the series, and this would be better without than with some of the old wood cuts, on yellow paper, which disfigure the work. The great fault owever of this and all similar publications, is the want of condensation. The whole might be boiled

interesting map and report of the survey of Onondage County, by George Geddes. That is interesting in a historical and descriptive point of view, as well as aggricultural, particularly to the people of that county It is, like much else in the volume, too prolix to general entertainment.

## THE CROPS. Give a subject for composition to a dozen different

painters, and the result would probably be twelve perfeetly dissimilar pictures; for no two men view things in exactly the same light. The rule holds with agriculturnl editors, we judge, if the files of foreign papers last received be taken as a criterion. All agree that diameter has overtaken the British crops, but various estirates are made as to the extent of the loss. Thus The Gardener's Chronicle publishes an elaborate series of reports from its correspondents throughout the country, with respect to the harvest. Commenting on these returns, our cotemporary draws a dark picture of the year's produce. Wheat will yield "unusually below" its average; oats will be a "fair crop;" "good samples of malting barley will be extremely rare;" while potatoes are " almost universally a failing crop." For beaut. as well as man, the food prospects, according to thesa returns, are highly unsatisfactory. Turnips " generally are very poor;" mangolds are "universally inferior and unproductive;" while "good hay is both scarce and dear." 'The potato growers in South Essex have suffered to a very considerable extent by the failure of the crop. In many instances the crop has been plowed in or sold at the rate of £1 per tun for feeding cattle. The less of some of the largest growers is variously estimated from £500 to £2,000 or £3,000.

The Times and the other leading newspapers say little about the harvest, but what observations they do make are quite contradictory. The Mark Lane Express market-article uses this language:

market-stricle uses this language:

"A further improvement in the weather, with a brilliant sky and light winds, has been very acceptable to fermers, and enshied many occupients of light soils to get in their Autumn Wheaf favorably. The heavy lands, however, are yet very bookward and tool, though properts are brightening. Still the samples of new Wheat lately sent to market do not show much improvement and as quantities have been more liberal there has been some forther depreciation in value. All good dry qualifies have sold steadily at pravious prices. The late heavy imports very nearly tally with our calculation of the extraordinary consumption of forcian, but with Christmas in prospect, and rests to pay, some pressure will doubtless force more English to market. This if met by large arrivals from abroad, may for some time make a dull trade. Some still untertain the opholon that our own crop, though bad in quality, is not short in yield. But, if we take the present average weight at 57 lbs. If but if we take the present average weight at 57 lbs. If but if we take the present average weight at 57 lbs. These then appears a dedictency of 6 lbs. Push, or 10 Puent, without taking into consideration the similarished breadth sown in consequence of former low rates and the void made by the serious failure in Potatoes. Our requirements must, therefore, be extraordinary all through the senson, whatever fluctuations in value may happen; while it is certain that much of the new Wheat is only it for cautic. Markets on the Continent have varied. France is rather easier, and feligims and Holland decidedly cheaper, in consequence of the great improvement in the weather. The Baltic thow slittle difference, but Odess has been up in consequence of the wants of the Mediterranean."

The leading article is devoted to the same important.

The leading article is devoted to the same important topic, and the other editorial to a review of the French barvest. In relation to the state of things at home, the editor remarks:

" No man now can continue to question the serious effects of "No man now can continue to question the serious effects of hours with at ruin, that the fine weather has done wonders. However, the corn threshed is mostly in the worst possible condition, while it is often found to be nearly as bad in the yield. A suck instead of a quarter is already said to be the rule in some districts, and even this is so damp that excrety a miller will look at it. Then, again there is no getting on the land, which is becoming territity foul; and cattle, utterly unsalable, are starving over the moldy hay they cannot eat. The root crop is even yet more generally indifferent, so that the faunce, thoroughly "bead" for once turns from this side to the other without a ray of light or hope in the horizon." Worse than this is the prospect for next season, un-

lers Spring crops are sown in place of the usual Winter grain. The land is so sodden in many districts that it cannot be plowed, and a brave lot of weeds are flourishing under the very eyes of the belpless farmers. Under such a state of things the merits of the steam-plowing system are seriously discussed; and there can be no question but that a letter from William Smith of Woolston, in the last Mark Lane, recounting the perfect success he has experienced with the steamplow in this wet season, will create a wonderful public interest. Smith's farm is plowed by means of a stationary engine which works wire cables and a traveling gang-cultivator; and hence it is of no consequence to him that there should be firm foothold for teams in

Early in the season, when the French harvest prospects were very unsatisfactory, the Emperor, with his usual foresight, abolished the sliding scale of imposts on imported grain. The result was that large quantities were thrown into France from foreign countries, and the impending calamity was temporarily averted. The leading French agricultural paper, the Journal à Agriculture Pratique, now publishes a résumé of the erop prospects throughout the past season, withel aborate statistics. The Mark Lane Express, reviewing

"It would appear, from the above statements, that the or

available for human food will be reduced much below as average.

"Upon the whole, it is probable that we shall have France competing with us in the great grain markets of the continent and a merica, at least throughout the Winter reason, if not until next harvest. On the average, France is an importing country and although the France here had although the France here had although the France may be suffered to the risk of heiry compelled afterward to purchase foreign corn at higher rates. This, however, is an affair of their own, and we have only to look at the general question of what will be the effect of the state of the grain trade in France on the supply of food for our selves. The necessity for an isomediate importation of dry foreign wheat is imminent for both countries, and it will, we fear, be difficult to supply themselves fast emonth if the Winter grove severe. There is some reason for apprehension thus carry, the frost having already set in at the ports of the Baltis."

—The Californius, no doubt, think it a vast nity that

-The Californians, no doubt, think it a vast pity that their overflowing granaries could not be piaced by some genii in a night within easy reach of these European ustomers, à la mode Aladdin. It is already a question with them what they shall do with their grain, for, as we said in a previous article, production has overtaken consumption. The California Farmer speaks of there being 100,000 bags of grain on the San Francisco whereves, waiting shipment, and promises the farmers that although the supply of ships may not be quite adequate at present, there will soon be more in port. The rule is rather reversed in the countries "over the water." There they have a surfeit of ships, and a lack of breadstuffs. Pefore we leave the subject of Californian crops, we must make room for a bit of statistics from an orebard at Marysville that is worthy of record. The California Farmer publishes and indorses the following "army of facts," as it calls it:

"Your favor of the 7th inst, requesting account of sales for 11 and you the number of pounds of fuit, as kept in my sily record. I have everaged the price. We have sold as fol-

E-PRINE.	200.00	Trice.	Amount
herries		Gil cents.	47.208
prications	53,408	TO DEBTA.	11,680
19.0		30 cents.	6.636
eacher	***************************************	S course.	61,088
Sectarines	********* 93,400	Scents.	7,472
ppled		Ill cents.	29,250
681F		13 cests.	1,895
Wellers	4,720	20 cents.	944
igs	6,300	20 cents.	1.260
mper	******** 34,500	S cents.	2,700
Workel	1,223,020		
*************	24.11.11.24.1.020	1202000	\$124,993

Persons who cat peaches at 8 cents per lb, pears at 15 cents, cherries at 60 cents, and apples at 13 cents, avo of 800 neatly printed pages, has been distributed | have no right to laugh at the extravagance of Cleopatra dissolving her costly pearl at a feast. Such dainty morsels as California apples are not likely to tickle the palates of our Eastern people. This wonderful orchardist Crossus, Mr. Briggs, has lately shown a water-melon in San Francisco which weighed 684 16. and was about the size of a modern " Saratoga trunk." Mr. Briggs, we understand, traces back his fortune, and refers his fine peach-orchard to a water-melon. Disgusted with the way things were working at his stand on Clay street wharf, in the old times of San Francisco, he went up country, and sowed some waterdown with the same results that a farmer obtains in his | melon seeds, from which the first year he cleared \$14,upward of \$6,000. He received \$200 for two neres | maple sugar n anufacture. There is in this volume na | 000. After that it was easy to make things go, but it is